PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.] PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire), Published by CHARLES TURELL, No. 11, Market-Street. [PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1814. [No. 65.

New and Seasonable Goods.

B. BRIERLEY

Has just received a large assortment of

GOODS,

CALCULATED FOR THE SEASON,

Which he will sell at Wholesale or Retail,

At Reduced Prices.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Real superf. & midd'g Broadcloths,
Hunterscloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets,
Imperial and Berlin Cords,
Drab Kersies, Pelisse Cloths, mill'd Coatings,
Plain & corded mill'd Stockinets,
Plain & mill'd Stockinets, Scotch Plaids,
Black & color'd Bombazets,
Ladies and misses slate, white and black worsted Hose,
Mens black, white and colored worsted & lambs wool Hose and Socks,
White & color'd Baizes & Flannels,
4-4 & 6-4 English Ginghams,
A great variety of Chintzes,
4-4 color'd Cambricks,
4-4 & 6-4 white Cambricks, some quite low priced,
Gentlemens corded muslin Neckerchiefs,
Plain & fancy book, jaconet and leno Muslins,
Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Romal, Madras & bandanna do.
Low priced and superfine Winter Vestings,
7-8 & 4-4 British shirting Cottons,
Irish Linens and Long Lawns,
Irish Sheetings and Diapers,
3-4 & 6-4 plain & twill'd black sarsnet Cambrics,
Italian Crapes, plain and fancy Ribbons,
Green & white Levantine Silks,
Black & color'd Satins,
Ladies kid and beaver Gloves,
Gentlemens woollen & leather Gloves, a few very superior buckskin do.
Shawls of various sizes & qualities,
A few Angola Shawls, 4-4 square,
India shirting Cottons of superior fabrick,
Factory Cottons and Ginghams,
Sewing & Knitting Cottons,
Scarlet & other colors English Worsted Yarns,
Quality, shag, & other worsted Bindings,
Galloons, Bed Lace, Sewing silk, fine scarf Twist,
Pins, Needles, new English Tape, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of

KNIVES AND FORKS,

Very cheap, to close the sale of them.

Dec. 10.

NEW HAT STORE.

WILLIAM ILSLEY

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has taken a store in Congress-street, next door to the *Bell Tavern*, where he offers for sal,

A complete assortment of English and American HATS,

as cheap as can be purchased at any store in town. Dec. 10.

FRESH GOODS.

JOSHUA WENTWORTH,

Opposite the Brick Market, on the Parade,

HAS just received, in addition to his former Stock,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Teas, Wines, Groceries, &c.

SUCH AS

TEAS: Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea

WINES: Madeira, Vidonia, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga

Cognac & Spanish Brandy; old Jamaica Spirits; W. I. & N. E. Rum; Gin; Cordials, different kinds.

Cask and box Raisins, per cwt. box or retail; Currants; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Ginger; Almonds; Cinnamon; Pepper; Loaf Sugar, per cwt. or lb.; brown do. do.; Coffee, by bag or retail; Spanish and American Cigars; Lorillard's best bottled Snuff; Starch; Table Salt; English Mustard; Table Oil; Saltpetre; Shaving Soap, per box or retail; roll and fig Tobacco; cod and pollock Fish; log and Redwood; Fustick; Copperas; Alum; Indigo; Stone Ware, Pots & Jugs, all sizes; Tumblers by dozen or single; Candles of different kinds, by box or retail. Also,

4th proof Jamaica Rum, per hhd.; Mackerel per hhd; superfine Flour, do.; Cider, per hhd. or bbl.

tf. All the above articles will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit.

Portsmouth, Dec 3

NEW GROCERY STORE,

No. 18, MARKET STREET.

JOSHUA B. HALL

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. *Wentworth*, next door to Messrs. *H. & B. Pendallow's* hard ware store, Market street,

Where he offers for Sale,

A FRESH and very General Assortment of

Teas Wines and Groceries,

Of the best qualities.

ALSO,

A few casks and boxes fresh RAISINS, fresh OIL in casks and bottles, English MUSTARD in 1-8 and 1-4 lb bottles, and per pound.

Portsmouth, Dec. 3, 1814.

PLACES WANTED,

FOR 3 BOYS and 4 GIRLS, from 7 to 10 years of age. Also one young WOMAN of color.

For particulars, please to apply to the Overseers of the Poor. Dec 1.

The Copartnership

Lately subsisting between JOHN A. [illegible] and [illegible] having been dissolved by the death of the former,—all persons indebted to, or that have any demands against said firm, are requested to call on the subscriber for settlement. DANIEL D. AKERMAN.

Portsmouth, Dec 3, 1814.

A Sheet Iron STOVE for sale—Inquire at this Office.

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1814.

Reported for the Federal Republican.

MR. GORE'S OBSERVATIONS

In the Senate, on the third reading of the Bill authorizing the President of the United States to call upon the several States and Territories thereof, for their respective quotas of Eighty Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty Militia.

MR. PRESIDENT,

THERE is no truth more evident than that the general, sovereign, and uncontrolled power of the several States, over the militia, remains with them respectively, except in certain specified cases, in which the Congress has authorised to provide for calling out this force, which while so called into the service of the U. States, is subject to your government, preserving always their officers, and militia organization, and excluding from the command all other officers, except only the President of the United States.

The cases are, when insurrections exist, when the laws of the union cannot be executed by the civil powers, when an invasion is made.

"The Congress may provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws, to suppress insurrections, to repel invasion." For no other purposes can the United States call them forth, in no other service can they require their aid.

"The Congress may provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them, as may be in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The power of organizing and disciplining the militia seems to have been granted, for the purpose of enabling this force to operate efficiently. That, when called to act, the militia of the several States might manœuvre alike, and having the same military language and ideas, might understand and comprehend each other, as well as the orders of their superiors, and be usefully combined to effect the object proposed.

The Congress should provide for arming the militia was necessary, to place them in a condition to act as soldiers; for if it be not a contradiction to call militia without arms, soldiers, it is assuming very much the character of a petty German potentate, ambitious of military fame who procured a large number of wax figures in war like attitude and habiliment, which he called his army, and then fancied himself equal to his more wealthy neighbors, who, at a great expense, supported a large body of soldiers of flesh and blood, well armed and accoutred. We are told by well informed Senators on this floor, that the U. States are unable, that the States respectively are unable, that the individuals themselves, are unable to arm the militia.

I truly hope, sir, that this picture of the deplorable condition of our country is founded in error. If it be not, it is a very important addition to that mass of evidence, which is daily crowding on our minds, of the fatal imprudence of engaging in this destructive war.

If it be not *in the power* of the nation, nor of the several States, nor of the individuals to provide arms for eighty thousand militia, why call them forth to eat the bread of idleness, and provide the certain means of victory to our foe, and defeat to ourselves?—Why continue to propagate delusion? why this empty boast of taking Canada, of expelling the British from every foot of the continent, and dictating the conditions of peace to the court of London?

Believe me, sir, rather believe the accounts, which are pouring into this desolated capital by every mail, from every quarter and corner of the country, that blind confidance, which trusting to proclamations and the extravagant vaunts of ignorance and indolence, has delivered this generous people a prey to the weakest of men, and the worst of passions is fast dissipating, and will soon cease to hide from them the dreadful abyss into which they have been plunged, and the enormity of those delinquencies which have impoverished, dishonored, and degraded them.

Whether it be true, or not, that the people are capable of arming themselves, or the States of providing the arms, there is no good reason for receiving men who come, without arms and equipments, and thus filling your muster rolls with such beings, as, in no sense of the word, can be considered soldiers, but mere cormorants, to devour the remnant of sustenance, which can yet be wrung from this industrious nation, whom presumptuous folly has rendered bankrupt.

We too *well know* the fact, that great, rich, and powerful States issue forth unarmed legions, and boast of having complied with requisitions, for soldiers to fight the battles of their country.

We are told, that the [illegible] provides such men with arms and equipments. Where the authority is to be found for thus favoring any State, I am yet to learn. If allowed to some, and not to all, it is unequal, and therefore unjust.

Further sir, some years since, a law was enacted, appropriating an annual sum of money, for the purchase of arms to be distributed among the States. To certain favored States arms were supplied, to others none. The neglected States have lately received a small part of their proportion. Whence was derived the authority thus [illegible] to favor some States, or neglect others, is unknown to me. [illegible] it is consistent neither with policy nor justice.

It is, however, of the same character, with that justice, or rather injustice, which furnishes arms and equipments, rations and wages to the unarmed soldiers of some States while it refuses provisions and payment to soldiers, well armed and equipped, who are called forth to defend others, and affords that protection, which the U. States had expressly guaranteed to them, but have totally neglected. An attempt is made to justify this refusal, on pretensions the most unfounded and illegitimate, on pretensions set up in violation of that principle in the constitution, which insures to the respective States the appointment of the officers of the militia.

I have said, that the authority of the U. States, to govern the militia exists only when the militia is in their service. The United States cannot govern the militia, cannot train them, until in their service, and even then the States, respectively, have the exclusive power of appointing their officers. The constitution makes but one exception to this exclusive power, that is in favor of the President of the U. States, who is declared to be *Commander in Chief of the Militia, when in the actual service of the U. States.* There is not a tittle of authority for any other officer of the U. States to assume the command of the militia. Thus sacredly is this right of the several States, to their militia, guarded and secured. There is no power of the individual States, so positively and emphatically reserved. The other powers of the several States, depend on the principle, that what is not granted is retained, confirmed by an express stipulation, that the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; but this authority of the respective States over their militia, recognized in the constitution as "necessary to the security of a free State," over and above the force attached to it, by this sound principle, is guaranteed and hedged about by all the securities and guards that language could prescribe, and if it can be invaded, and by the honorable members of this Senate, the constitutional guardians of the rights and sovereignties of the States, there is an end of all security from constitutions on paper, and we resign ourselves to the contempt and ridicule of the weakest as well as the wisest of men.

All the other offspring of their sovereignty they had resigned, and have already attended them to that grave, which has swallowed up much of the honor, most of the property, and all the public credit of the nation. This the States would not surrender, but in great emergency, and for very limited periods, always keeping them within their own sight, under their immediate and vigilant inspection, and under the peculiar care of officers, in whom they had a special confidence, and who could look to them alone for patronage and support, that the affections of the men might not be alienated from their parent States. On this force do the States depend for protection and support, in every peril that can be imagined from domestic violence, or foreign invasion, and in that dreaded event, which God grant may never happen, of the powers, which they had surrendered, being turned to the destruction of their own liberties.

Every one, sir, who will attentively examine, and consider the language of the constitution, who will bring to his mind, either by recollection or reading, what passed in the several States when this instrument was presented to them for acceptance, will be satisfied that I have not misconceived nor misconstrued the views of those who framed, or of those who ratified this grant of power to the United States.

As there is no pretence, that insurrections exist, or, that the laws cannot be executed, and there is reason for expecting invasion, it is presumed, that the bill is bottomed on that clause of the constitution, which authorises Congress to provide for calling forth the militia to repel invasion. On this ground it is to be inferred, for the bill no where mentions this to be the object of the requisition, which it authorises the President to make for 80,000 militia, to serve for two years. The service to which they are called, according to the title, is to protect the frontiers against invasion. Now, sir, I contend, Congress has no authority to provide for calling forth the militia to serve for two years, in protection of the frontiers.

Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to repel invasion. What is the intent of the terms of the constitution which grant this power, compared with the other provisions of the instrument, and the duties of the United States? To repel invasion, means to resist and drive back sudden and hostile incursion. On an expected irruption, the militia might rationally be presumable, to be the only force at command, and from the interests they had at stake, might be expected to act with promptitude and vigor. Experience had shown that to such service, short duration, sudden and urgent in emergency they were well adapted, while for long campaigns and extended times of service, they were altogether unfit. Unprepared by discipline, by regular and constant subordination to support the fatigues and privations of a camp, such a force would be most incompetent to discharge the duties of protracted warfare. The militia consists of men of all professions, and of all conditions. The enterprise of the merchant, the useful and indispensible labor of the agriculturist the steady diligence of the mechanic are all sacrificed, by calling them to act the part of soldiers, for which most of them are singularly disqualified, and all the various branches of productive industry are ruined, to do that badly, which a small portion of their earnings could procure, to be well done. The constitution never intended that the militia should prosecute general purposes of war, it did not intend that this should be the force relied on, for permanent defence and protection against invasion; for the instrument expressly guarantees to every State, that the United States would protect each of them against invasion. Such protection could be afforded only by ships of war, and by fortresses, well armed and manned.—This could not be done by the militia of the several states, over which the United States have no controul, except a very limited one, and in certain specified cases, which do not include that of protecting against invasion, but only that of repelling invasion which actually exists.

The section that insures to each state protection against invasion, confirms the meaning I have given to the terms *repel invasion.*

The U. States are bound not only to protect each of the States from invasion, but also to provide for the common defence. This cannot be done by the militia, but must be by regular armies, which they have power to raise for any length of time on whatever conditions they may please to prescribe, and under whatever officers they may choose to appoint. The militia does not belong to the U. States, they cannot even train them, nor appoint their officers. The militia belongs to the several States—It is called the militia of the several States in every clause of the constitution, which constitutes the president commander in chief of this force, when in the actual service of the U. States.

Nothing could be more strange than to suppose that the constitution imposed a duty of this importance on one power, and looked to the forces of another for its performance, over which forces, the power on whom this obligation rested had not so much control as to appoint their officers or even train them.

It would be equally strange and more unjust, to presume, after the several States had granted to the U. States, unlimited powers to raise armies, and resources competent to meet the expense, in return for which the United States obliged themselves to provide for the common defence, and to protect each State against invasion, that the United States could rightfully call on the several states to make the common defence, and to protect themselves respectively against invasion with the very force, which in terms the most unequivocal, they had reserved for their own purposes.

The language of the constitution never can be tortured into such absurd contradictions, nor to effect such manifest injustice, yet this bill can be supported on no other construction. It authorises a requisition on the several States for *their militia* to defend the frontiers, that is, *for the common defence, and for the protection of each State against invasion.* Duties the United States have solemnly contracted to perform for those States, on whose [illegible] call is now made to do it for themselves.

Further, the bill authorises the president to make this requisition of militia to serve for two years,—There is not a particle of authority in the constitution to justify a call for their service for two years. When the object contemplated in the constitution is attained, the power of the U. States ceases.—Its authority over the militia is spent. If you can require them for two, you may for ten years, during the war, or for life.

Neither in terms, nor in fact is this requisition made, to provide for any of the cases in which the constitution authorises by a call by the United States for the militia of the several States.

Although the men may possibly be suffered to repel invasion, yet this is no where mentioned as any part of their duty or any portion of the service they are expected to perform. They are called out generally for the defence of the frontiers, that is, *to protect against invasion* a duty specially imposed on the United States, by an express provision of the constitution, and one very different from that, viz. *to repel invasion,* which the militia is bound to perform at the requisition of the U. States.

I therefore cannot refrain from pronouncing this bill unconstitutional, and in derogation of rights positively reserved to the several States.

The second section provides for classing the men, and procuring the numbers wanted, by contract or compulsion.

The U. States have no authority to govern the militia, or even to train them until they are in their service. This right is reserved to the states respectively. By this bill the United States undertake to govern the militia previously to their being brought into their service, and to direct the mode by which they shall be called forth, that is, to distribute the whole militia of each state into classes, and to oblige each class, voluntarily raised by their order, to hire a man or to submit to a draft.

This is the first step on the odious ground of CONSCRIPTION; a plan, sir, which never will, and never ought to be submitted to by this country, while it retains one idea of civil freedom. A plan, sir, which, if attempted, will be resisted by many states, and at every hazard. In my judgment, sir, it should be resisted by all who have any regard either to public liberty or to the rights of the several states.

This provision to class the militia into division, and take from each an individual by compulsion, will appear to be introduced, merely for the purpose of familiarizing this arbitrary and tyrannical process to the minds of men, by making the first motion, in a manner presumed to be the least disgusting, under the direction of state officers, and only on the militia, for purposes pretendedly legitimate as respects that body, and for an object the most interesting to them, the defence of their own firesides. The people readily discern, that the next step will be for a conscription for any purpose and by any individual designated by the general government.

The honey on the edges of the cup, will not disguise the bitterness of the venomous drug at its bottom. The veil, sir, is too thin to conceal the hideous monster, which to be hated, to be avoided, and to be destroyed, needs but to be seen.

I know of no purpose, I can conceive of none, for making this bill, but to introduce provisions as the ground work for other schemes which have been indulged a little prematurely, and before this deluded people can be brought to receive the last chain, which shall bind them to the unrelenting will of despotism. Laws are now in full force, which provide for bringing forth the militia, in all the cases authorised by the constitution. These have been sanctioned by time and experience, and the provisions have been found competent to their object.

There never have been as I can learn, the smallest objection in a single state to render prompt obedience to any call for the militia, deemed legitimate by those on whom it was made, and whenever the requisition has been assented to, there has been no delay, no tardiness, no inability in the uncontrolled and unassisted power of the States to bring forth the militia demanded. They need neither your direction nor advice how to comply with constitutional requisition—And they will not suffer your interference in a business, which they consider, and rightly consider their own.

There is a section, sir, which after all the pretence to provide a local force, for the defence of the homes of the militia, shows the whole to be a delusion. A large porch is made and fine scaffolding erected, merely to introduce the general government to the private purses of individuals to aid them in filling the ranks of the regular army, leaving the several states as they always have been left to take care of themselves, while the force on which they depended, is marched off to perish in the wilds of Canada.

Finally, the several states, previously to the confederation, held their respective militia in undiminished sovereignty; under the confederation, the several states were bound to keep up a regularly and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, but the supreme control over this force remained with them, respectively and unaltered. In this condition they were, when the existing constitution was adopted.

"Every right, power, or authority not delegated by the constitution to the general government, nor prohibited by it is reserved to the states respectively." No general power over the militia was delegated to the U. States. The only power delegated, in this respect, was a limited authority, in three cases. The U. States can exercise no other. If they attempt to extend authority beyond the grant, the several states have a right, and are bound, by duty to their own citizens, to resist the usurpation. The measure and manner of resistance are altogether within their own discretion. The surrender of such rights of sovereignty, and of other inferior rights, by the several states to the U. States, as the constitution contains, was with a view of attaining compensation in the reciprocal engagements of the United States.

The several States granted to the U. States power to raise armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and resources sufficient to support them. In consideration for parting with rights so essential to their preservation, they received a solemn promise from the U. States, that they would provide for the common defence, and *protect each State* against invasion. Have the U. States done either? Does not this bill attempt to take from the several States that force which they had respectively reserved to themselves for their own purposes, and apply it to uses, which the U. States are bound to provide for by other means?

All the article of a league, or confederacy, have the force and nature of reciprocal promises and of conditions, which, by a default, are rendered null.

With a deep sense of the importance of this union to the happiness and prosperity of all its members, I am bound to resist any infraction of the ties which unite them together, in order to render perpetual that which seems to be dissolving under us.

In such motives, and in support of the dearest interests of the nation, the house will find the grounds of my opposition to this bill. The only thing wanted from Congress in relation to the militia, under the existing laws, is a provision for receiving into the employment and pay of the U. States, at the discretion of the President, such bodies of state troops, for such terms, and under such conditions, as any of them may consent to raise.

An honorable friend of mine, from the State of New-York, now detained from this house by indisposition, anxious to afford his aid, in providing for the defence of the country, by all constitutional means, on Saturday last offered a motion with this view. The honorable chairman of the committee which introduced the bill, declined to receive it at that time, and preferred to consider it on a third reading of the bill. He being unable, for the reason assigned, now to submit the motion, I take the liberty to offer the same, which is in the following words:—

"That the committee be instructed to modify the bill, that it shall provide for calling into the service of the United States from time to time, in execution of the provisions of the constitution, and according to the mode heretofore practised, — thousand militia to serve for terms not exceeding nine months, with an option to the several states, in lieu of such detachments of militia, to raise and furnish for the service of the U. States for the term of two years, unless sooner discharged, bodies of state troops equal in number to their respective quotas of militia. Such state troops to be organized, armed and equipped according to law, their officers to be appointed by the respective states, their services to be limited within the states in which they are to be raised, or within an adjoining state, to be subject to the rules and articles of war, and to receive the same pay, clothing, rations, and forage, to be entitled to the same privileges and immunities as the troops of the U. States."

Journal of Congress.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Tait, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the appointment of certain naval officers (3 admirals)—which was read and passed to a second reading.

The bill from the House to provide for defraying the expenses of the government, and for the payment of the public debt, by additional duties on whiskey &c. was taken up, considered and amended.

A motion was made by Mr German, of N. Y. to strike out that section of the bill which authorises the sale by distillers of liquors in any quantity not less than one gallon; which question was decided in affirmative by the following vote:—For the motion 15; Against it 13.

A motion was then made by Mr. Bledsoe, of Ky. to strike out 20 cents (the proposed additional duty per gallon) and insert 18; which motion was negatived, 19 to 10.

The question on the passage of this bill to a third reading, as amended, was decided in the affirmative, 27 to 1

The House then resumed the consideration of the National Bank Bill. Mr. Mason's motion to reduce the capital from 50 to 20 millions yet under consideration. Mr. Smith of Md. opposed and Mr. King of N. Y. supported the motion. And the bill was postponed to to-morrow.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.—The bill authorising the appointment of certain Naval Officers was read a second time.

The Senate took up the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill sent from this House making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the United States, which they agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America.

Mr. Mason's motion to reduce the proposed capital of the bank from 50 to 20 millions being yet under consideration,

An able and comprehensive debate arose as well on the expediency of the proposed Bank as on the particular motion before the Senate, in which Mr. King supported and Messrs. Bibb, of Geo. Taylor and Smith opposed the reduction of the capital.

The question was then taken on Mr Mason's motion, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, German, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Thompson—12.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brent, Chase, Condit, Gaillard, Lacock, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Walker, Wharton—18.

So the motion was lost, as was a motion to reduce the capital to 30 millions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nov. 25.—Mr. Webster concluded his speech on the National Bank. The Tax Bills were taken up, in committee, but nothing definitive done.

Nov. 26.—The Tax bill was engrossed for a third reading after undergoing some alterations.

Nov. 28.—The establishment of a National Bank was debated the whole of this day, and rejected, ayes 49, noes 104.

Nov. 29.—The chief of the day was taken up on the Tax Bills. The one laying a duty of 30 cents on the gallon of whiskey was passed, yeas 107, nays 44, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Nov. 30.—The Tax Bills were further discussed and amended, and engrossed for a third reading. The Conscription Bill was taken up, but no decision had thereon.

Dec. 1.—The engrossed bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining public credit, by duties on sales at auction, on the postage of letters, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, was read a third time, and passed, yeas 120 nays 34.—The Bill was sent to the Senate.

A message was received from the President communicating the dispatches from our commissioners at Ghent, received by the Chauncey.

Dec. 2.—The House in committee took up the several bills on the subjects of Militia Drafts, &c. and after debating nearly the whole day, the committee rose and reported the three bills they had had under consideration;

The first, viz. the bill from the Senate requiring a draft for two years of a body of militia, was referred to a select committee.

The second being before the House, and the question being on the engrossing of the bill for a third reading—The House adjourned without deciding thereon.

The following is the appointment of the proposed draft of men among the several states and territories;

From New-Hampshire,	2,580
Massachusetts,	3 605
Vermont,	2,580
Rhode-Island,	860
Connecticut,	3,010
New-York,	11,610
New-Jersey,	2,580
Pennsylvania,	9,895
Delaware,	860
Maryland,	3,870
Virginia,	9,895
North-Carolina,	5,590
South-Carolina,	3,870
Georgia,	2,580
Kentucky,	3,870
Ohio,	2,580
Tennessee,	2,580
Louisiana,	430
Mississippi Territory,	322
Indiana Territory,	519
Illinois Territory,	218
Michigan Territory,	60
Missouri Territory,	376
Territory of Columbia,	430

Dec. 2.—The House were engaged this day upon a bill for "making further provisions for filling the ranks of the army of the U. States," which had passed the Senate. Mr. Pitkin moved to strike out the first section, (which authorises recruiting officers to enlist minors and apprentices, without the consent of their parents and masters,) which occasioned a very animated and interesting debate. This motion was supported by the mover, Messrs. Ward, King, of Mass. Webster, Grosvenor, Miller, and Pickering, and opposed by Messrs. Jarret, Fisk of Vt. and Sharpe—the motion was negatived—ayes 65, noes 84.

Dec. 5.—Mr. Eppes reported a bill supplemental to the acts authorising a Loan for the several sums of twenty-five millions of dollars and three millions of dollars, which was twice read and committed.

[This bill authorises the issuing by the Treasury Department to the amount of any part of the authorised Loans no borrowed, or not having come into the Treasury, Treasury Notes, in lieu thereof, in the usual form.]

Mr. Eppes also reported a bill making additional appropriations for the service of the year 1814, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson from the select committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate "to authorise the President of the U. S. to call upon the several states and territories thereof for their respective quotas of 80,430 militia for the defence of the frontiers of the U. States against invasion," reported the same with amendments, which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

These amendments go to change the ratio of apportionment of the draft, so as to make it more equitable, and to change several subordinate features of the bill.

The house resumed the further consideration of the bill from the Senate "making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the U. States."

After sundry motions for alterations, &c. the question on ordering the bill to a third reading was decided by yeas and nays as follows—Yeas 92, Nays 55. And the House adjourned.

During the progress of this bill through the House, there took place a very animated and interesting discussion, which turned chiefly on the constitutionality and expediency of enlisting persons under the age of 21 years. Opposed to this provision of the bill, Messrs. Pickering, Oakley, Grosvenor, Webster, Bigelow, and Shipherd, successively occupied the floor; and Messrs. Rhea, Gholson, Fisk, Barnett, Ingersoll, Troup and Barbour, maintained the constitutionality as well as propriety of the provision alluded to.

Dec. 6.—The house resumed the consideration of the bill to authorise the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers who may associate and organize themselves and offer their services to the Government of the United States, and the amendments thereto having been agreed to, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and was accordingly afterwards read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill from the Senate "making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the United States," was read a third time as amended.

Dec. 7.—Mr. Eppes, reported a bill to prohibit intercourse with the enemy, and for other purposes.

The bill directing the staff officers of the army to comply with the requisitions of Naval and maritime officers in certain cases; the bill to provide for the widows and orphans of volunteers or militia who may die or be killed in the service of the United States; and the bill authorising a composition with private bankers in lieu of the stamp duty, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The house, on motion of Mr. Eppes of Va. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge of Va. in the chair, on the bill supplemental to the act of authorising a loan for 26 millions, and the act lately passed authorising a loan of three millions for the service of the current year.

The Committee after a long discussion rose, and reported the bill, which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

A bill making appropriations for the support of the government being before the house the blanks were filled with three millions for the military department, one million for the navy department, and other sums for the expenses of Congress, &c. and ordered for a third reading.

Mr. Ingersoll proposed the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report to this House a bill or bills for classifying the free male population of the United States from the age of 21 years to the age of 45 years, for the purpose of drafting therefrom a sufficient number annually to fill up the ranks of the regular army.

2. Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to report to this house a bill or bills for the immediate, constant and gradual augmentation of the Navy of the United States by adding annually (with the least possible delay in the amendment and progress of the system) to the ships of the line, frigates, sloops of war and other vessels now built or building.

The remainder of this day's sitting was occupied in committee of the whole, on the consideration of the bill authorising the president to call into service 80,430 militia for the defence of the U. States.

The first of the amendments reported by the select committee which came under consideration, was that authorising the President, on failure of the Governors of the several states to comply with the requisition, to call directly on the officers of the militia to cause the draft to be made. This amendment was supported by Mr. Johnson of Ky. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Troup, and opposed by Mr. Pearson. It was agreed to. Ayes 90.

The next amendment goes to change the whole rate of apportionment, so as to fix on the principle of free population, as ascertained by the last census, instead of the principle of representation, as if it were a direct tax, on which principle the apportionment was fixed in the bill by the Senate.

This amendment was also agreed to. [The quota of the district of Columbia is thereby reduced to 263 instead of 430.]

From Washington, Dec. 9.

The tax, bank and loan bills, together with those relating to the army and navy, which engross the whole attention of Congress, are progressing with wonderful activity. In the Senate, the National Bank Bill, although considerable opposition has been made to it, will pass that branch, and little doubt is entertained of its being concurred in by the House. Its capital will be 50 millions, and its general principles such as was originally recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means. In the House, the odious Conscription Law has passed with an amendment, that minors of 16 will be received into the army. The Volunteer Bill has also passed. On the subject of Loans, the Secretary of the Treasury has recommended the issuing of Treasury Notes to the amount of the unsubscribed part of the 25 millions loan, as well as the 3 millions lately voted for. *Bost. Gaz.*

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

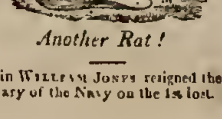
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1814.

From WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

The act laying an additional tax on Whiskey passed the House of Representatives yesterday. All the members from New-Hampshire, together with a majority of all the Federalists in the House voted *for* this Tax. Sundry petitions were presented last session from divers parts of New-Hampshire, as well as elsewhere praying for an increase of this tax; considering the New-England distilleries as great pests to society, especially in a country where grain is not an article of superabundant produce. Whatever checks the distillation of grain in New-England, tends to preserve her necessaries of life, and to render her stills less dependent on the States of the south. Nor would it at all hurt the morals of the western people, if Whiskey should be made so dear as to limit, in some degree, its consumption. Wheat in the western States is exceedingly low. Its present cash price, at Lexington for instance, does not exceed fifty cents per bushel. Other grain is at a price in proportion. From these grains the ardent spirits drunk in those States is distilled. Imported spirits, which pay high duties, are almost wholly consumed in the northern States. These duties have amounted to nearly one fifth of all the revenues of the government from the time of its organization to the declaration of the present War. At all times, therefore, it would be just and equal, that those who use Whiskey should pay a tax, in some degree at least proportioned to the tax paid by those who use imported spirits. Nevertheless, a majority of the western members, although they were so warm and zealous for this war, and have so often, *in words*, pledged their lives and fortunes to support it, *voted against this tax*. There is none other of the internal taxes on which they pay any thing like their proper proportion.

Why is the General Government at this time, like a twirling Peg Top?

Being the other evening in company with a number of young people, there happened to be, after some brisk conversation, a perfect silence for some time, which seemed to me so extremely awkward, that at last, I thought I would set their tongues and their wits in motion again, by proposing a sort of mental play, upon words and things, and I exclaimed, "*I think.—What is it like?*" A smart young woman immediately answered, "*It is like a Peg Top.*" Well said I, "I was thinking of the General Government; now be so kind, young lady, as to shew me how the General Government *is like a Peg Top.*"—"Because (said she) a twirling Peg Top cannot advance, cannot retreat, nor cannot stand still; because as soon as it ceases to whirl, it instantly falls prostrate. It cannot support any thing else, nor be SUPPORTED by any thing else."—"Please Miss to explain your ideas more clearly?" "Well then, (replied she,) the General Government at this moment cannot continue the War, therefore it cannot advance; it cannot make Peace, therefore it cannot retreat; nor it cannot stand still, and do nothing, because it must in that case cease to exist; therefore it has only one motion left to it, and that is to whirl about on its own centre, until its rotatory motion ceases, when it will, like a Peg Top, *fly off in a Tangent.*" W.



Another Rat!

Captain William Jones resigned the office of Secretary of the Navy on the 1st inst.

ADDRESS

Of the CONVENTION of the County of Cheshire, at Walpole, Nov. 14.

IN times of public calamity, our venerable ancestors were accustomed to assemble together for the purpose of consulting on means to restore the prosperity of the people.

In humble imitation of this laudable custom, this Assembly, composed of Delegates from TWENTY-FOUR towns in the county of *Cheshire*, feeling in common with their Fellow Citizens the evils that have cast a gloomy discontent over this once prosperous country, take the liberty of stating some of the causes which have produced the present unfortunate state of our public affairs.

When those who administer the government of a country surrender themselves to the dictates of party spirit—when the foul prejudices that are engendered by faction, are found to mingle with the councils of a nation, it is in vain to expect that public measures will be the result of wisdom, or that public happiness will be of long duration. In such times, the people feel the *power*, but not the *justice*; the *vengeance* but not the *wisdom* of their rulers. In such times, good men are driven with abuse from public employment, and those who are violent and interested are substituted as a reward for apostacy and corruption. Hence the United States have, for several years past, been visited with a series of measures which have arrested their prosperity and destroyed their national honor and happiness—Hence the commencement of an unnecessary and ruinous war, preceded by a long and disgusting catalogue of commercial restrictions, which swept like a pestilence many of the best resources of the nation, and which ended, one after the other, in disgrace to their authors and injury to the country.

The foulest calumny, by a profligate expenditure of the people's money, was purchased, and the infamous *Henry*, after receiving the reward of his corruption, was screened from public examination, and conveyed in a national ship to Europe.

From such preludes, the disgraceful and disastrous mode in which the war has been conducted, might have been anticipated. The resources of the country have been squandered, and the nation involved in bankruptcy; while the avowed causes for which the war was declared, have been abandoned by administration. To complete the climax, an attempt is now making in Congress to pass a conscription law—a law which finds no parallel, except in the mandates of an oriental despot, or the execrated code of the fallen tyrant of France. A law which on the one hand arrays the child against the parent, and on the other sweeps the father and son, the reverend clergy, and civil officers of every description, into the ranks of the army. By this law, not only the liberties of the people, but the people themselves are to be surrendered into the hands of the President, as they are to become his slaves

All these calamities would have been avoided by a fair construction and a faithful execution of our excellent constitution. They flow from the violation or perversion of the plain letter and spirit of that instrument. Under color of protecting commerce, it has been annihilated.

Industrious and insidious attempts have been made to elude that provision in the constitution of the United States, so necessary to the preservation of the state sovereignties—the *power reserved to the States of appointing their own militia officers.* This evasion is attempted in the project of dividing the United States into districts, and establishing over each district a military prefect, *deriving* his power from the President, and exercising it over the militia of the States.

The federal constitution gives power to congress to impose and collect taxes, in consideration of their expending the money for the defence and welfare of the States The administration are sufficiently diligent and active in exercising the *power*, but they seem totally to have forgotten the *consideration.* The whole coast of New England is left open to the incursions of the enemy, and a portion of our territory is in their actual possession.

The power of admitting new members to the Federal compact, has, by the force of ingenious construction, been extended to people beyond the Mississippi, and thus one of the equivalents for the slave representation, (to wit, an equal representation in the Senate) is destroyed. As well might this power be made to embrace Jamaica, or any part of the continent of Europe. That article in the constitution which places representation and direct taxes on the basis of population, including three fifth of the blacks, under the construction and practise of the present administration has been a most fruitful source of political distress to the New England States. This black population amounts to nearly twelve hundred thousand souls, three fifths of which, by the ratio of representation, gives to the slave holding states, twenty members of Congress in the house of Representatives, (about one eighth of the whole number) and twenty electors of President and Vice President of the United States. Thus the fruits of this principle, intended for the South, are gathered by them every fourth year, and on the floor of Congress their harvest is as constant as their seasons. Every law that passes, and every measure that is adopted traces its origin to this source.

But what are the equivalents to the Northern States? Those intended are two. An equal representation of the Senate and a corresponding decrease of their proportion of the direct taxes. The *first* has been lost by ferring upon us foreign partners. The *second* has been realized in two instances. As this rule gives to the South, in the highest attribute of sovereignty, or the power of governing about one eighth part of the whole power, it would seem but reasonable that the North should find something like an equivalent, in a corresponding exemption from taxes. Yet it is a well known fact, that of the whole mass of revenue which has gone into the public Treasury, not a sixtieth part has been collected under the influence of this rule.

These violations and evasions hang like a millstone about the neck of New England, and if continued, must end in a dissolution of the union of the States, or the destruction of the liberties and rights of the people.

This convention is unanimously of opinion, that the *union of the States ought to be preserved, while consistent with the liberties of the people*; and as a means of preserving this union, the motives of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in

recommending a convention, to be holden at Hartford on the fifteenth of December instant, meet our cordial approbation.—Therefore,

Resolved, That it is proper and expedient for this Assembly to elect a suitable person to represent the county of Cheshire in the Convention to be holden at Hartford in the State of Connecticut on the 15th of December next. OLIVER HALL, *Chairman.*
PHINEHAS HENDERSON, *Secretary.*

Mr. Gallatin,

In his annual Report to Congress in Nov. 1811, estimates the sum which it would be necessary for the government to borrow, during the war which it was then the intention of the administration to involve the country in, at "*Forty Millions of Dollars,*" which he supposed "an extremo case." Now it turns out, that instead of forty millions increase of debt in the whole war, our wise rulers, who so clearly *foresee every thing*, and conduct accordingly, have involved the nation already in a debt of from *Fifty to Sixty Millions of Dollars a year*, in support of a war, and without any prospect whatever of its speedy termination, although the administration has given up and abandoned every object for which the war was declared.

"A fixed revenue of *Nine Millions of Dollars*" (says the same report) "is necessary and sufficient, both under the existing situation of the United States, and in the event of their *assuming a different attitude.*"

Equal credit is here also due to this able financier, for his prudent foresight and discernment; for in the third year in which this country has assumed *a different attitude*, the revenue contemplated in the report, has not only been found altogether inadequate to the support of government, but taxes on the people, to an amount exceeding *Twenty Millions of Dollars per annum*, have become absolutely necessary, and are now about to be levied, to revive public credit, and to support the sinking reputation of government.

The New-England Convention

Met at Hartford on Thursday last:—the following Members compose the Delegation:—

From Massachusetts—the Hon. Geo. Cabot, Harrison G. Otis, William Prescott, Timothy Bigelow, Nathan Dane, Joshua Thomas, George Bliss, Joseph Lyman, Samuel S. Wilde, Hodijah Baylies, Daniel Waldo and Stephen Longfellow, jun. Esqs.

New-Hampshire—Hon. Benj. West, and Mills Olcott, Esqs.

Rhode Island—Hon. Benjamin Hazard, Daniel Lyman, —— Marston and Samuel Ward, Esqs.

Connecticut—Hon. Chauncey Goodrich, James Hillhouse, John Treadwell, Calvin Goddard, Zephaniah Swift, Nathaniel Smith and Roger Sherman, Esqs.

RESOLUTION OF VERMONT.

The following is the Resolution adopted unanimously by the Honorable Council, in compliance with a Report proposed by his Excellency, on the question:

"*Can the Militia when in the actual service of the United States, be lawfully commanded by any other officers but such as are appointed by this State, except by the President of the United States?*"

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the Council, that it is not made the duty of his Excellency, by the constitution of the U. States, to put the detached militia of this State, when in the actual service of the United States, under the command of any other officer commissioned by the President; but such militia are to be commanded by officers appointed by the State, or by the President in person."

THE TORCH LIGHT.

We have seen several numbers of a spirited Print published in Hagerstown, Maryland, with this title. The Editors in their prospectus came forward with their creed in this manly way:—"In presenting (for patronage) the Prospectus of a Newspaper, it is the fashion to say something about the principles which are to actuate its conduct and govern its views. Then we are bold to say, we are FEDERALISTS—true, genuine, unadulterated, unalloyed federalists. It was our juvenile boast, and the riper judgment of maturer years has only tended to add strength and vigor to the sentiment."

Counterfeit Bills.

Three dollar bills of the Exeter Bank have just made their appearance, dated "*June the* 12, 1813." The paper of the true bill is of a reddish cast, the spurious bill is much lighter, very badly filled up—the signature of the cashier (John Rogers) is engraved—"Read, &c." and the bottom of the bill under the words three dollars, is very crooked, and can scarcely be read.

HONORS TO THE BRAVE.

The Freedom of the City in a Gold Box has been presented to Major-General Macomb, by the Mayor of New-York, who is to sit for his portrait to be placed in the city-hall.

Commodore M'Donough has been presented with the Freedom of the City of Albany in a Gold Box, and a deed of a Lot of Land in view of the place where his late gallant battle was fought.

The British official account of the taking of Washington, reckons Gen. Winder's force at 8 or 9000 men, with 3 or 400 cavalry. Its account of booty is 206 cannon taken; 50 barrels powder; 100,000 musket cartridges with ball; 30 barrels fine grained powder; a large quantity of ammunition of different natures, made up; besides the stores, &c. destroyed at the arsenal and navy yard. "The remains of near 200,000 stands of arms were discovered, which had been destroyed by the Americans." It would seem that when the British first landed, they did not intend to march to Washington: but afterwards concluded it practicable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hon. MILLS OLCOTT, Esq. was on Tuesday the 5th inst. unanimously elected to represent the County of Grafton in this State, in the Convention at Hartford which met on Thursday last.

The Executive of Connecticut have made every necessary arrangement for the gentlemen composing the Convention met at Hartford.

In the Sixth Eastern Congressional District in Maine there is no choice of Representative.—So that there is a prospect that the New-England Delegation to the next Congress will not be disgraced by a single Democrat—*should that body ever meet.*

A public Dinner has been given to Com. *M'Donough*, in Albany, where were present Com. *Chauncey*, Gen. *Winder*, and others. The two last have since arrived at New-York.

A large body of the British have entered the Rappahannock river and nearly destroyed the town of Tappahannock.

The National Bank Bill has passed the Senate of the United States, and was read a first time in the House on the 10th inst.

The House of Representatives of the United States have agreed to meet at 10 o'clock in the morning, until the 20th inst. when a recess is to take place to New-Year's day.

The Senate have passed a resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to elect Senators in Congress for *four* years instead of *six*.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for the holders of the stock of May, 1813, to come and receive the difference in stock between that and the loan of Aug. 1813—viz. 10 dollars on each 100.

The Paper Mill of Col. Stevens, in Claremont, N. H. with much stock, has been destroyed by fire.

A remarkable Meteor was seen near Salem on the evening of the late Earthquake.

A Mutiny has taken place in Camp Holly, *Virginia*, among the detached militia. At night a number of them were seen running thro' the camp with blazing torches, declaring *they were looking for their pay!* So of the mutineers were seized; one declared he was guilty, but *asked no mercy.* He would rather be *shot* than starved. He said his contract was to fight his country's battles, theirs with him, was to pay him for it—"They have broken their contract—I am absolved from mine."

The Government has ordered the seizure of all goods proceeding from Canada into the United States, entered as Neutral property—on the ground that that port is only held by military possession—and a trade by neutrals between it and the U. States is not a legitimate neutral trade.

General Thunderbolt WILKINSON, when Chairman of the Military Committee of Congress, assigned, in his report, 10,000 regulars for our eastern frontier; but Government appear to have thought nothing of it since.

A Montreal paper, on the subject of the U. S. carrying the war into Canada, decides the idea, and rates the defensive forces at 30,000 veterans, 20,000 embodied militia, and 60,000 sedentary militia, tolerably organized.

Accounts from Jamaica, dated Oct. 31, say, that the fleet and army, lately employed in the Chesapeake under gen. Ross and admiral Cochrane, was to rendezvous at Negril Bay, and form an expedition, it was said either against St. Augustine or New-Orleans.

A letter from Carthagena, of Oct 23, states, that the combined armies of Buenos Ayre and Chili, had entirely defeated the Royalists near of Lima, in Upper Peru. It thus appears that War is now ravaging the whole continent of North and South America.

It is said that Petion and Christophe have made Peace, and agreed to surrender St. Domingo to the French government, and to restore property not occupied by general officers.

The London statesman says, "The gallant Sir P. Parker received his wound in the muscle, which is vulgarly called the *Pope's Eye*, in the inside of the right thigh, and which is said to be always mortal. He felt the stroke, but with the most heroic spirit, he placed his hand on the wound, and cheered his men, calling on them to follow him. He ran forward a few steps, but in two minutes fell and expired.

MARRIED,

In Salem, Mr. EBENEZER C. STODDER, to Miss MARY VERY; Mr. ASA LAMSON, to Miss MARGARET BROWN, daughter of Mr. *Pelatiah Brown.*

In Gardner, Mr. JOHN HAZELTINE, to Miss HARRIET BERAM.

In Keene, Capt. TIMOTHY TWITCHWELL, to Miss SUSAN WATSON; Mr. ELI BELL, of Nelson, to Miss CALISTA DWINELL.

In Acworth, Mr. SAMUEL WILSON, to Miss SALLY NESMITH; Mr. JAMES DINSMOOR to Miss BETSEY JAMESON.

In Swanzey, Mr. WILLIAM RIDER, to Miss CHARLOTTE FROST.

In Etna, Mr. JAMES BARTLETT, of this town, to Miss LUCY KNOWLTON, of the former place.

In Newcastle, Mr. JOB WOODSON, to Miss MARGARET YEATON.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. *Walton*, Capt. JOHN WINKLEY, to Miss JANE STEVENS RUNART.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. *Bixford*, Capt. ROBERT NEAL of the 40th Regt. U. S. Infantry to Miss MARY BODGE.

DIED,

In Dresden, Mr. RICHARD KIDDER, 77.
In Windsor, Miss SOPHIA SWAN.
In Winthrop, Mr. PETER STANLEY, 44.
In Augusta, ISAAC SAVAGE, 19.
In York, Me. Mrs. MARY BARNELL, 43.
In New-Ipswich, Mr. PETER WILDER, jr. 43. He returned from the Militia service at Portsmouth, on the 13th November, was taken with the *spotted fever* next day, and died the 20th.
In Sullivan, of *spotted fever*, ELMIRA, daughter of *R. Hubbard*, Esq. 11—and SAMUEL C. 7, after 16 hours sickness each.—On the 3d, two Children of the Rev. *William Marsy* were seized in the morning, and both died before 9, P. M. LAURA, 13, and SARAH, 5.
In Roxbury, Mrs. PATTY PORTER, wife of Rev. Doctor *Porter*, 38.
In Guilford, of a typhus fever, Mr. MARY PATTEE, wife of Mr. *John Pattee*, 74.
In Hawke, KITTY, 14, and PULLY, 11, both of the nervous fever, only daughters of *Joseph Bradley*, Esq.
In Concord, MARY EMERSON, daughter of Mr. *William Stickney*, 3.
In Barnstead, Dea. THOMAS ENDERLY, 85.
In Haverhill, Miss LUCINDA GOODING, 18.
In Salem, Rev. Dr. DANIEL HOPKINS, 80.
In Walpole, Widow SARAH DANIELS, 76;—formerly of this town.
In this town, Mr. SAMUEL HALL.

To Correspondents.

The great length of "LEANDER" obliges us to omit it this week.

"RECRUIT" is received and shall receive proper attention.

MARINE.

The ship *Sophia*, from Bath, for Salem, Anchored in this harbor yesterday with a load of wood.

The privateer *Ranger*, Gardner, of this port, sailed hence on Tuesday last, on a cruise.

The privateers *Abadino*, *Reinicker*, and *David Porter*, have sailed from Boston, on a cruise.

THE HARLEQUIN.

The privateer schr. *Harlequin*, formerly of Portsmouth, is advertised for Liverpool, (Eng.) in the Halifax papers.

We are informed that the privateer M'Donough, J. Weeks, of Kennebunk, was in Halifax on the 15th ult. captured 30 hours out of port by an English frigate—That a fleet under convoy were to sail for England on the 16th, and the M'Donough's with the privateer Harlequin's crews, were to be sent off with them prisoners.
Portland Augus.

CARTEL TO HALIFAX.

We are requested to state, that a Cartel will be fitted out at this port, and will sail in 10 or 12 days for Halifax, with passengers, &c. Those who wish to send letters and packages to their friends, can have them forwarded by sending them for inspection to Mr. Hathorne, Deputy Marshal. [*Salem Register.*

MISSES PURCELL

Inform the public that they have for Sale,

ELEGANT Plumes, Flowers
Thread Cores,

A variety of handsome Trimmings for Coats, Pelisses, Dresses, and Bonnets.

Corsets—also Bones prepared for making the same.

Portsmouth, Dec. 17.

Christmas & New-Year's Gifts.

TAPPAN & FOSTER

HAVE received from Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, a large assortment of

CHILDRENS BOOKS,

suitable to gratify the usual expectations of the season. ON HAND,

A few copies Life of Mrs. NEWELL, fourth edition, enlarged.

Seamanship and Naval Tactics.

New-Hampshire Registers and Almanacks for 1815. Dec. 17.

BOOK BINDING.

J. TURNER informs the public that he has taken a Chamber over Mr. *Joshua Wentworth's* store, Court-street, where he intends to carry on the

BOOK BINDING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch; and hopes by paying close attention to the business, that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favor him with their work.

Blank Books of every description ruled to any pattern, and bound at the shortest notice. Dec. 17.

Board of Health Lottery.

1 prize of		40.000 dollars!
1	of	20,000
1	of	10,000
1	of	5,000
1	of	3,000
4	of	2,500
2	of	2,000
1	of	1,500
6	of	1000
14	of	500
50	of	200

And many of 100, 50, &c. &c.

Union Canal Lottery.

1 prize of		20,000 dollars!
1	of	10,000
1	of	5,000
1	of	3,000
1	of	2,000
6	of	1,000
12	of	500

And many of 100, 50, &c. &c,

Tickets, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

TUCKERMAN'S

Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, for which Bills on the following Banks will be taken at par—

Washington;	Providence,
Coos,	New-Haven,
Gardner,	East-Greenwich;
Waterville,	Narragansett,
Springfield,	Newport,
Saco,	Bristol,
Kennebunk,	Smithfield,
Pacific,	Warren,
Augusta,	New-Bedford,
Kent,	Cumberland;
New-London;	Bath,
Middleton,	Worcester,
Hartford,	Kennebeck.

Dec. 17, 1814.

SADDLERY GOODS.

NATHANIEL B. MARCH

Has for sale at his Store in Daniel-street,

HARNESS and skirting Leather, Hogskins, plated common Stirrups, Plated Bitts and Bourdoons; plated Snaffles, Cockeys, plated martingill Hooks, sleigh Bells, plated and common Whips, plated curb Chains, Small pox Locks, trunk Locks, trunk Handles, Shoe Brushes, brass curtain Rings, Brass and plated harness Buckles, Waterhooks, Territs, plated and brass pad Screws, Conch and chaise Laces, bellows Nails, Mattrasses, &c.——Also, a good assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses and Trunks.

LIKEWISE,

4 cast Iron STOVES.

Dec. 17.

THE Proprietors of the *Portsmouth Aqueduct* are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, Treasurer and Proprietor's Clerk, for the year ensuing, will be holden at the *Bell-Tavern*, in Portsmouth, on *Wednesday* the 4th day of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH AKERMAN, Jr.
Portsmouth, Dec. 17, 1814. *Prop's. Clerk.*

Wanted,

IN a small family, an industrious WOMAN, capable of performing its usual duties.—Immediate application to the Printer will be duly noticed. Dec. 17

New Store with New Goods.

J. & J. A. HAVEN,

At their Store, one door east of the N.H. Fire & Marine Insurance Office, offer for Sale on small advance,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, viz.

SUPERFINE & common Broadcloths, of fashionable colours;
Cold pressed blue & black do.;
Kerseymeres, single and double mill'd;
Queenscloths, Coatings, scarlet Duffil;
Hunterscloths & Moleskins for surtouts;
Devonshire Kerseys, Foresticlothe;
Worsted Stockinets, double & treble mill'd;
Fine rais'd Coat, do. do.;
Sattinets, some of merino wool;
Bockings, Flannels some very fine;
Callicoes, printed Cambricks;
Ginghams, Scotch do.;
Silk & cotton Ginghams;
Winies, plaid & strip'd;
Variety of book, leno, laced and tamboored Muslins;
6-4 & 4-4 cotton Cambricks;
India Cottons, Russia Sheetings;
Russia Tablecloths & Napkins;
Dimity, white Jean;
Mens lambswool & worsted Hose, silk do.;
Ladies slate colord & black do.;
Childrens colord do.
Habit beaver, kid & silk Gloves;
Mens buckskin, blue & beaver do.;
Cotton & woollen do., Mittens, red Caps;
Cotton, leather, & silk improv'd Braces;
Great variety of bobinet & swandown Vests;
Marseilles do. black Silk for do.;
India Lustring & Sarsnet;
Pallise Silks, green do.;
Large assortment of Ribbons,
Silk Trimmings for great coats,
Gimp, Fey Trimming,
Black & white Italian Crape;
Cashmere silk & imitation Shawls,
Black & white lace Veils, thread Lace, Edging,
Bombazetts, Shalloons, figured Rattinets,
Linens, English Matras, Tick,
Romal, Madras, & bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Gentlemens spotted cambric Neckcloths,
Do. London made water pil. beaver Hats,
Willow do. youths do. morocco jockies,
Ladies black regent Slippers,
Misses & childrens morocco & cordovan do.;
Gentlemens London Boots, boys Shoes,
Full dress Coats, Pantaloons, Gaiters,
A large assortment Factory Goods,
Ginghams, Shirtings, Checks,
Seltick, Yarn, Sewing,
Tapes, Bobbins, Thread, Silk, Twist,
Steel Wire, Pins, Leaders,
Quality & shoe Bindings,
Black & white Millinet,
Bed Lace, Cruel, &c. &c.

WANTED,

A quantity of Tow Cloth.

Dec. 17

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL LORD,

80 M. feet BOARDS;

A quantity of R. O. STAVES, and R. O. SHOOKS;
80 barrels MACKEREL;
6 hhds. N. E. RUM and GIN;
3 chests Souchong TEA.
December 17, 1814.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to make payment without a more particular invitation.

JAMES RUNDLET.

Dec. 17, 1814.

FROST'S HOTEL.

GEORGE FROST having removed from the House lately occupied by him in Market-street, to M'Intire's building, Fore-street, opposite No. 7, Merchants Row, would inform the public that he continues to entertain genteel company, as usual. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to honor him with their custom. Dec. 17.

FOR SALE,

THE BELL TAVERN Estate, situate on Congress-street, near the Court-House, Portsmouth, comprising the Tavern, 55 feet front, with extensive back Buildings, Stables, &c. standing on a lot of ground 66 feet front, and upwards of 200 feet in depth.

The unequalled advantages this stand possesses, from its situation on the principal entrance to the town, its central position, the proximity of the markets, and having been occupied upwards of thirty years as an Inn, are so well and so generally known, that it is considered almost superfluous, to mention them in this advertisement. *Also, for Sale,*

Three lots of Ground, situate on Mason-street, adjoining the above premises, containing each 40 feet in front and 60 feet in depth, or in such portions as may suit the convenience of those who wish to purchase.—For terms of sale apply to

JACOB SHEAFE, *Agent.*
Portsmouth, Dec. 17, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE Officers and Crew of the private armed schooner MACEDONIAN, now laying at *William Sheafe* Esq's. wharf in Portsmouth, are requested to render themselves on board on THURSDAY NEXT, the 22d inst. G. F. BLUNT,
Portsmouth, Dec. 17, 1814. *Agent.*

XVIth Vol. EAST'S REPORTS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

JAMES F. SHORES.

Dec. 17, 1814.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG married MAN, who has been hired a Farmer, and can produce the most satisfactory recommendations, wishes a situation as a Tenant on a good Farm in this vicinity, or not farther than twenty miles from this town.—For further particulars inquire of the Printer. Dec. 17.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he shall commence carrying the Mail from Portsmouth to Plymouth, by Durham, Northwood, Gilmanton, Meredith, &c. the first of January next; he likewise requests all those who are taking the Newspapers on that route, to continue the same encouragement to the subscriber. All business which the public will favor him with, will be gratefully received, and strictly attended to.

ISAAC ROBBINS.

Campton, Dec. 17, 1814.

SALES AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Precisely,

I SHALL offer for Sale by Public Vendue on Rindge's Wharf,
Several second hand Sails;
A quantity of do. running Rigging;
One do. Cable;
Empty Casks; Sundry Spars;
One Windlass; 2 pair Jack Screws, and sundry other articles.
Dec. 17. WILLIAM BOYD, *Auct.*

Wednesday next—11 o'clock,
At the Auction Store, Market-Street,

WILL be sold at Public Auction, to close sundry concerns,
4 hhds. N. E. Rum;
2 do. rectified do.;
2 half pipes 4th proof Gin;
6 hhds. Molasses;
5 chests Souchong Tea;
3 do. Congo do.;
20 boxes Chocolate;
20 boxes Windsor Soap;
20 boxes 8 by 10, & 7 by 9 Window Glass;
3 bales Upland Cotton;
3 bbls. Sugar; 7 bbls. Pork;
20 demijohns of Vinegar, &c. &c.
Dec. 17. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

On Friday next—10 o'clock,
At the Auction Store, Market-street,

A GREAT variety of Goods, consisting of

Broadcloths; Coatings; blue Bockings; Forest and low priced blue Cloths; Chintzes; London made Coats and Pantaloons; a assortment of Glass Ware, such as Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Carafes, Salts, Pitchers, &c.

ALSO,

1 elegant Dining set of India China; 2 Tea Setts; elegant Backgammon Boards; hose Brushes; Slates; Quills; Wrapping and Printing Papers; Writing Paper, and many other articles.

Also, at the same time, will be sold,

4 shares in the York Cotton Factory. In this Factory there are 500 spindles running, and 500 more nearly ready to be put in motion. The shares have cost about 200 dollars and the net profits of the Factory for the last year has been over 25 per cent.

ALSO,

40 shares in the Rockingham Bank.
Dec. 17. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

WILLIAM BOYD,

No. 2, Merchants Row,

HAS for sale on liberal terms,
400 hhds. good Cadiz SALT;
300 quintals Pollock FISH;
3 puncheons N. E. RUM;
10 kegs Richmond FIG TOBACCO;
Lisbon WINE, per qr. cask;
250 rolls fashionable HANGING PAPER with borderings;
50 pieces Ginghams, Checks and Stripes, from the Patchet Factories, at Factory prices;
40 coils running RIGGING, made from New-Orleans Yarn.

☞ *Commission and Brokerage transiently attended to and transacted on reasonable terms, by* WILLIAM BOYD,
Dec. 17. *Auctioneer & Broker.*

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. *Nathaniel Fox*, Esq. Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Rockingham, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of TIMOTHY MURRAY, late of Newmarket, gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent; give notice that they will attend to the said business, at the dwelling-house of *David Chapman*, Esq. in said town, on the last Wednesday of December inst. and the last Wednesdays of the five following months, from 2 to 6 of the clock, in the afternoon of each day.

NATHANIEL RIDDEL,
BENJAMIN LOVERING,
SETH R. SHACKFORD.

Newmarket, Dec. 9, 1814.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the N. H. Fire and Marine Insurance Company, will be held on Monday the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock; A. M.

Per Order, E. J. LONG,
Dec. 17th, 1814. *Secretary.*

LOST,

ACCIDENTALLY, or stolen from the carriage of the subscriber, on the 30th ult. between Dover and Judge *Hale's* in Barrington, a SMALL SWORD, silver hilt, marked E. P. on the hilt. Any person finding said Sword and will return it to the subscriber, shall have five dollars, or if taken designedly, any person apprehending the rogue, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have fifteen dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid.

EBENEZER DANFORD.

Meredith, Dec. 17, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are informed that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix on the estate of

JOHN AKERMAN,

late of Portsmouth, Rope-Maker, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs; she therefore calls on all persons who are indebted to said deceased to make payment; and all who have demands against said estate to present them for settlement to

MARGERY AKERMAN *Administratrix*
or to her Attorney,
Dec. 17. JOHN AKERMAN.

Bath House.

THE Proprietors of the *Portsmouth Bath House*, are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers for the year 1815, and the transacting of any other business that may then come before them, will be holden at the *Bath House*, in Cross-street, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on *Monday* the 2d day of January next.

JOSEPH AKERMAN, Jr.
Portsmouth, Dec. 17. *Prop's. Clerk.*

Notice.

THE Subscribers are appointed Guardians of *SAMUEL HILL*, of Portsmouth, who is *non compos mentis*. Those who have demands against his estate, are requested to present them. ENOCH M. CLARK,
Dec. 17, 1814. AMOS TAPPAN.

POETRY

From the Examiner.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS
A PARODY.

THE Congress were ordered out
For an autumn excursion to Washington;
While the palace was standing, the capitol strong!
Six dollars, six dollars a day!
What a pleasant excursion to Washington!

Two hundred and eighteen members and more,
Heigh ho, for Washington!
There were demos enough to count by score,
Frenchmen a few, and rogues, *one* or *two*!
But the palace was smoking, the capitol down,
O Madison, Madison!
What a gloomy excursion to Washington!

There was *Calhoun* and *Anderson*,
Heigh ho, for Washington!
General *Smith*, and Georgia *Forsyth*,
Pushing eagerly on,
While the palace was smoking, the capitol down,
O Madison, Madison!
What a gloomy excursion to Washington!

There was *Hall* and *Duvall*, and *Kerr* and *Telfair*,
Heigh ho, for Washington!
There was *Jacob* and *Comstock*,
There was *Fenton* and *Morton*,
And Cuckoo *Ringgold* and *Troup*,
Pushing eagerly on,
While the palace was smoking, the capitol down,
What a dreadful excursion to Washington!

The democrats ground, all the way to Washington,
There was *Forney* and *Yancey*, and *Findley* and *Bradley*,
M'Kee and *Kennedy*, *Avery* and *Montgomery*,
And all the others that would end with an *e*,
If they didn't spell with an *e*, or *y*
Pushing so cheerfully on,
While the palace was smoking, the capitol down,
O Madison, Madison!
How he looked when he saw them at Washington!

There was *Caldwell* and *Chapel* and *Burwell*,
And all the others that spell as they talk with an *I*,—
Assembled at Washington.
There was *Nelson* and *Jackson*,
And *Johnson* and *Robinson*,
And *Goldson* and *Robertson*,
And all the others that rhime and chime with Madison,
And serve him better than would, if he had a son.
There was *Lyle* and *Tannehill* and *Whitehill*,
Alexander and *Archer* and *Parker* and *Piper*,
There was *Butler* and *Skinner*, and *Turner* and *Taylor*,
And all the others that spell as they vote, with *er*, or *or*.
All gazing at Washington!
For the palace was smoking, the capitol down,
O Madison, Madison!
What a sorry spectacle at Washington!

There was *Stone* and *Alston*,
There was *Bard* and *Hubbard*
And *Ward* and *Goddard*;
There was *Benton* and *Boone*,
Woolly head *Rhea* and *Desha* and *Murfree*,
And *Brent* came from Kent,
And M'Coy with Mr. Shaw,
And Tait came with Bibb,
That hung down his head so,
No Tucker had he, or they fib,
But a thing—that *Bledsoe*.
One had a speech for the war,
As was said by a democrat, *Sage*,
And he had *Condit* all over,
For the instruction of *Moore*,
Then could well *Beall* on my page.
One member was *Fitch*,
And another was *Wright*,
But to know which was which,
Or when, would puzzle one quite.
But just such a set,
Had never been got here together,
Since then, when they met
In Noah's right ark, to keep safe from the weather.

But here were not two of a kind,
Save that the most were deaf, dumb and blind,
And they had come from near,
And they had come from far,
To battle our "myell" for the war,
That the palace was smoking, the capitol down,
O Madison, Madison!
What a clan he had order'd to Washington!

And *Brown* he swore till he was—most black,
To revenge such a "sudden" attack.
And Clay said he would chase 'em,
And Wood swore stoutly he would;
And *Harris* said he would harass 'em with joy,
And *Kilbourn* would kill, burn and destroy,
And *Strong* he was for strong work,
And *Sharpe* he was for sharp work,
The diligent *Hasbrouck* wouldn't brook,
While Glasgow the fleetest espouses,
That spirit is best in glass houses.
Such a gale it may'll *Lipps*,
That is got the big guns,
And *Rowell*, how he did level,
And LITTLE *Fish*, how he did frisk,
And *Cannon* he roar'd like a bull,
And Barbour he soon became savage,
And Hungerford he was chock full
Of anger for such cursed ravage,
And sweet Jeremy Clark,
He sung like a Lark,
And whippoorwill *Ingersoll*,
Swore by his sincere soul,
That rather than Britain should have her will,
He would *vote*, that he would, to whip her well,
Tho' the palace was smoking, the capitol down,
O Madison, Madison!
What a terrible potter at Washington!

Into the post-office Crouch *crouch'd*,
The way was too narrow for even *M'Lane*,
And so roughly was *Alston's* nose touch'd,
He wont trust his own fingers with it again,
And the war it is to go on,
Precisely as it has done,
Only we are to have a CONSCRIPTION,
Of which France can give a description.
And taxes and double and treble duties;
And then every body will see how true 'tis,
That Jefferson and Madison
Have been the nation's ruin at Washington.

Things by their right Names.

If Congress pass their conscription measures, it is to be hoped they will *for the sake of consistency* alter the present title from "A Bill for the classification of the *free*, white male inhabitants," to "An act for the Conscription of the white, male *slave* inhabitants," &c. This would be calling things by their right names.

Portland Gazette.

The Princess Elizabeth, whose literary and inventive powers have often been displayed through her pen and pencil, has, we are informed, been long engaged in a series of filiographic portraitures, which in a future age, are likely to constitute the Secret Memoirs of no inconsiderable part of her Father's reign. *London Paper.*

Capt. Porter's Journal.

Commodore PORTER has published part of his journal, in which he discloses transactions of a most extraordinary nature, which commit the character and honour of this country. He relates that he made war upon the *Typees*, a Tribe in Madison's Island, who had never troubled or molested this country. He says that on the 28th Nov. last,

"We continued our march up the valley and met in our way *several beautiful villages, which we set FIRE to*, and at length arrived at their CAPITAL, for it deserved the name of one: the place was soon carried, and I very reluctantly *set FIRE to it*, for the beauty and regularity of this place was such as to strike every spectator with astonishment. Their grand scite or public square was far superior to any other we had met with. Numbers of their GODS *were here destroyed*; several elegant and large war canoes, which had never been used, were *burnt* in the *houses* that sheltered them. Our friendly Indians [his allies] loaded themselves with plunder *after destroying bread fruit and other trees, and all the young plants they could find.* We returned after being absent about four hours, *leaving behind us a scene of ruin and desolation.*"

He says the number of villages he destroyed amounted to TEN, and that the destruction of trees and plants and the plunder carried off by his Indian tributaries was almost incredible. He made much havoc and slaughter among the Happahs, but lost none of his men except a sergeant who died of fatigue a few days after.

"When I had reached the summit of the mountain, (proceeds this philosophical journal,) I stopped to contemplate that valley which in the morning we had viewed in all its beauty, the scene of abundance and happiness, *a long line of smoking ruins now marked OUR traces* from one end to the other: the opposite hills were covered with the *unhappy fugatives*, and the whole presented *a scene of devastation and horror.*"

Reader! are you an American! then, here stop and cover your face!

Salem Gazette.

Murder of David Starrett!

We understand, (says the Boston Daily Advertiser,) in a manner to leave no doubt of the fact, that DAVID STARRETT, (late of Hillsborough, N. H.) whose mysterious disappearance from Charlestown, in March, 1812, excited so much speculation, was afterwards in Louisiana, and attached himself to the Spanish Revolutionists, who attempted the conquest of Mexico in the summer of 1813.—[It is currently reported, and generally believed, in this vicinity, that he has held a correspondence with his connexions, and no doubt is entertained of his existence, or that his residence is known to his friends.]

Amherst Cabinet, Dec. 8.

A MERMAID.

The following is an account of a living MERMAID, said to have been caught on the coast of Scotland.—"It eats fish, but it likes herrings better than any other kind. Its hair is above a yard long, and a dark green, red eyes, a flat nose and a large mouth. it has but three fingers and no thumb on each hand, and they are tapering to the point. It is five feet four inches from the crown of the head to the tip of the tail, and like a woman from the haunches up—the skin is nearly white, except the tail, which is the shape and color of a codfish."

Origin of the word Yankee.

There was an old farmer who lived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, about the year 1713, whose name was *Jonathan Hastings*. The word *Yankee* was one of his own invention, and was a favorite one with him to express excellency. Thus an excellent horse, or excellent rider, was with him, a *yankee* horse, or *yankee* rider. The students of the college in that town, were in the habit of hiring horses of him, and from their frequent intercourse with him, and his constant use of the word upon all occasions, they were led to adopt it themselves; and they gave him the name of *Yankee Jonathan*. Jonathan was a worthy honest man, but was never renowned for his wisdom. From this circumstance the word became in use among the collegians, to denote a simple awkward person; and as they dispersed to their respective homes they carried the word with them, and by that means it became in use throughout New-England; and was at last taken up by the English and applied to the New-Englanders in general as a term of reproach.

MARRIED,

In Glasgow, Mr. HENRY CATE, aged 84, to Mrs. MAXWELL, of Clark's Bridge, aged 96! It is the *sixth* time of the bridegroom, and the *ninth* time of the bridge being joined in wedlock!

In New-York, by the Rev. Dr. *Bomeyn*, the Hon. SAMUEL SHERWOOD, member of Congress, to Miss LAURA BOSTWICK, daughter of the late *Sam'l Bostwick*, Esq. of New-Milford, Connecticut.

In Rowley, Mr. JOHN PERLY, aged 79, to Mrs. HANNAH CLARK, his fourth wife, aged 70; Mr. AARON STICKNEY, to Miss HANNAH PERLY.

Two Yankee bunches!

In Augusta, Mr. FRANCIS SWAN, of Winslow, to Miss HANNAH CHILD.

In Woodstock, (Con.) Mr. HITCHCOCK, aged 74, to Mrs. HANNAH MUNRO, aged 75.

DIED,

In Paris, May 8th, Dr. GUILLOTINE, a very respectable, tender-hearted physician. He was the inventor of a *machine which bears his name*, and which has been found very useful to France.

In France, Aug. 5th, BARON MONGHAUSEN, so famous for his wonderful and veritable productions, aged about 60.

Near London, on the 25th July, the famous C. DIBDEN, the author of 1200 songs, many plays, &c. all tending to excite the best affections of the heart.

In Salem, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, aged 55, late boatswain of the privateer GRAND TURK.

H. & A. LADD,
No. 13, Merchants Row,
HAVE FOR SALE,
RUSSIA & American Cordage, (Cables and Hawsers, of all sizes, at the shortest notice,
1st and 2d quality Russia Duck,
Salt, Iron, and Iron Hoops,
ALSO,
1 trunk Silks, and 2 cases Cotton Goods, consisting of
Black & fancy cubli Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
English Bandannahs, Bombazeets,
Silk Velvets, Sewing-silks,
Twist, Ribbons, printed Cambricks,
Calicoes, Shawls, &c. per package or piece.
ALSO,
1 cask Hard-Ware, assorted,
1 large cast iron Stove.
Portsmouth, Dec. 10.

PURE OLD WINES, &c.
JOSHUA H. HALL,
No. 13, Market Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Old Madeira, Old Vidonia, Sweet Lisbon, Sweet Red, Malaga, and other } Well refined WINES, Pure as imported.
Old Cognac BRANDY, Jamaica 4th proof RUM, Do. common do. N. E. do. Spanish BRANDY, GIN & other Spirits, } Of superior qualities.
Gunpowder, Hyson, Youngkyson, Hyson skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, Of the first quality.
Large mould CANDLES,
Best spermaceti ditto,
Hard and soft shell ALMONDS,
Fresh box & cask RAISINS,
Fresh Turkey FIGS,
Fresh Zant CURRANTS,
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs and other Spices,
Best No. 1, 2, and 3 CHOCOLATE,
Basket table SALT,
Best loaf and lump SUGARS,
Havana and Muscovado Sugar,
Fresh flask and bottle OIL,
London MUSTARD in 1-2 & 1-4 bottles, and per pound,
CAPERS in bottles & per lb.
Superior Spanish CIGARS,
Lorillard's real Maccoboy SNUFF in bottles,
Cavendish chewing TOBACCO, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few dozen bottles best London KATCHUP, of very superior quality.
Portsmouth, Dec. 10, 1814.

An Excellent Opportunity
For an Active & Enterprising Young Man.
THE Subscriber being desirous of quitting the business in which he has been many years engaged, for some other, better suited to the circumstances of his family,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
HIS WHOLE STOCK OF
HORSES AND CARRIAGES,
of every description, at moderate prices, either for cash or on credit with good security.
Should it be considered an accommodation to the purchaser he will SENT his STABLE on reasonable terms, and dispose of his Hay and Provender on hand as low as can be purchased.
Having at no period been favored with better customers than at the present time, and the probability that the same will continue should the business be properly conducted, he is fully confident that it will be immediately profitable and worthy the attention of any one who may be willing to engage in it.
He calls on all persons against whom he has bills standing to pay the same; likewise those who have demands against him to present the same.
GEORGE SIMES.
Portsmouth, Dec. 10, 1814.

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

United States of America,
District of New-Hampshire, ss.

PURSUANT to a warrant to me directed from the Hon. *John S. Sherburne*, Judge of the District Court of New-Hampshire, I do hereby give notice that the following libel has been filed before said Judge, viz.

A Libel by Penn Townsend, Esq. commander of the private armed schooner *Macedonian*, in behalf of himself, the owners, officers, and crew of said privateer, against sundry goods, wares and merchandize, taken out of the British brig Lonia, Brickman, Elizabeth, schooner Mariner, and ship Sir Edward Pellew, as contained in said libel—belonging as it is alleged by the libellant to the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to a subject or subjects thereof, having been captured by the said privateer MACKMINTIN, under the command of the said *Penn Townsend*, on the high seas, pursuant to a commission from the President of the United States, under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods, and effects, of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof, which said goods, wares, and merchandize, have been brought by the said MACDONIAN, *Penn Townsend*, Esq. commander, into the port of Portsmouth, within the District aforesaid.

And that trial will be had on said libel at a special District Court to be holden at the Court-House in Portsmouth, in said District, on Tuesday, the tenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Portsmouth, this 9th day of December, 1814.

ELIAS LIBBEY,
Dec. 10. *Deputy Marshal.*

NOTICE.

Copy of a Vote passed at a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Private Armed Schooner MACEDONIAN, holden the 9th inst.

VOTED, that the Agent be requested to inform the Officers and Crew in some public Newspaper that the Cruise is not considered up, and request them to hold themselves in readiness to repair on board when notified.

In conformity to the above vote, the Officers and Crew of said MACEDONIAN are requested to hold themselves in readiness to repair on board when notified.

GEORGE F. BLUNT,
Portsmouth, Dec. 10, 1814. *Agent.*

New Fall and Winter Goods.
LEMUEL DRAPER
HAS just received and is this day receiving a great variety of WOOLLEN and other SEASONABLE ARTICLES, which added to his stock on hand, make
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Staple and Fancy Piece Goods,
All of which will be sold on a small advance for CASH.
Portsmouth, Oct. 22, 1814.

POST-RIDER'S NOTICE.
Subscribers are requested to make Payment for the Newspapers by the 1st of January next, on or before without fail, as I am called on by the Printers and must immediately pay them. Those who live from the road are requested to leave the money where their Papers are left. ELIAS HODGDON.
Dec. 3, 1814.

To be Let,
That pleasant CHAMBER with a Wood House and Closet, in No. 1, Merchants Row, now in the Store of *Bigelow & Haven*.—Inquire of the latter. Dec. 8.

To be Let,
The HOUSE lately occupied by the subscriber in Congress-street.
THOMAS W. PENHALLOW.
Dec. 8, 1814.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,
THAT valuable Estate in Portsmouth, lying on both sides of Fore street, and extending back to High street, lately in the occupation of Madam *Whipple*. The Estate may be conveniently divided into three Lots, which may be sold separately or together as may best suit the purchaser. The Lot on the east side of Fore street measures about eighty four feet on the street, carrying that breadth into Piscataqua river, with the Wharf and Stores appertaining to the same. The second lot, on the west side of Fore street, measures one hundred and thirty three feet on the street, extending back one hundred sixty nine feet, with the large and elegant Mansion House thereon, with Out-Houses, &c. The 3rd contains about 21,000 square feet of land, and for eligibility of situation is equalled by very few in Portsmouth. The other lot is a very pleasant House Lot, situated on High street, and measures seventy two feet on that street, and carries that breadth nine hundred and thirteen feet deep. Its high situation affords a very commanding view of the surrounding country. The terms of payment can be made accommodating to the purchaser.
NATHANIEL A. HAVEN.
Portsmouth, Nov. 19.

State of New-Hampshire, Rockingham, ss. } TO the Honorable Nath'l Rogers, Esq. Judge of Probate for said County,—*Humbly Represents*

SETH SARGENT, the surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of *Thomas Sargent*, late of Amesbury in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, yeoman, deceased,—That the Will of said deceased has been regularly proved, approved and allowed in the Court of Probate for said county of Essex—That said deceased died seized and possessed of real estate in said county of Rockingham wherein said will may operate. He therefore presents an attested copy of said Will with an attested copy of the Probate thereof to your Honor, and prays that the same may be filed and recorded in the probate office for said county of Rockingham, and that letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased in said county, with the said will annexed may be granted to him the said Executor, and he as bound will ever pray.

SETH SARGENT.
November 25th, 1814.

Rockingham, ss.—Probate Court at Exeter, Nov. 25, 1814.

UPON considering the aforegoing Petition, ordered that the petitioner be heard at the Probate Court to be holden at the probate office in Exeter on Monday the 23d day of January next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that he give notice thereof by publishing the aforegoing Petition and this Order three weeks successively in the *Portsmouth Oracle*, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the said day of hearing, that any person may appear and shew cause why the prayer thereof may not be granted. NATHANIEL ROGERS.

A true copy. Attest.
JOHN J. PARKER,
Dec. 8. *Reg. Probate.*

POSTRIDER'S NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the subscribers for the *Portsmouth Oracle*, are requested to be prompt in making payment by the 1st of January next; and those who have their names returned to the Printer may have an opportunity of getting their bills and having the money returned to the Printer for their Papers by the subscribers if attended to in season, as we shall discontinue carrying the Mail at the close of the present year.
EBENEZER & NOAH DANFORD.
Nov. 26, 1814.

New-Hampshire Registers
For Sale by the dozen or single at the store of
James F. Shores.
ALSO,
Farmer's, Low's, Leavitt's, Clergyman's & the Gentleman's Pocket Almanack,
FOR
1815.

Irish Linens, Colerain Cottons, &c.
LEMUEL DRAPER
Has just received, and offers for Sale,
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, Colerain Cottons,
7-8, 4-4 and 6-4 black Cambrics,
4-4 and 6-4 mull and worsted Cambricks,
4-4 and 6-4 white cotton do.
Nursery fancy Muslins,
Colored and black Canton Crapes,
7-4 imitation cotton Shawls,
Black and white Lustrings,
Pink and green Lustrings,
Habit and long kid Gloves,
300 ps. satin and lustring Ribbons,
Linen damask Table Cloths,
Italian black and white Crapes,
Silk and Mantua Handkerchiefs,
Superfine black and blue Broadcloths,
Do. do. black Kerseymere,
Factory Shirtings, Ginghams,
Checks, Sheetings, Bedtick, &c. &c. &c.
Sept. 3.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS
FOR THE YEAR
1815
JUST RECEIVED BY
TAPPAN & FOSTER.
No. 2, Market Street.
ALSO,
Farmer's, Low's, Clergyman's and Leavitt's ALMANACKS for Sale, per grose, dozen, or single.

To be Let,
A genteel House in Cross Street, opposite Mr. Henry Bulfinch. Possession of which may be had immediately.
Dec. 3. DANIEL AUSTIN.

BLACK BOMBAZEENS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
LEMUEL DRAPER
Has just opened a variety of SEASONABLE GOODS,—among which are
BLACK Bombazeen and Bombazette;
A variety of plain and figured Silk Handkerchiefs,
Black Barcelona do.;
Figured silk Tippets;
English Bandannahs, of superior quality;
Rich fancy satin and lustring Ribbons;
7-4 Peru flannel and other fancy Shawls;
5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Lousdale cotton do;
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens; Brown Hollands;
Fancy Vestings, Russia Diapers;
Diaper Table Cloths; Cabrain Cottons;
India flag and bandanna Handkerchiefs;
Black Canton and Italian Crapes;
Ladies and gentlemens English and French silk Hose and Gloves;
Black and white Lace Veils;
Down Trimmings;
Bear and mock-sable MUFFS & TIPPETS,
Together with many other Seasonable Articles.
Portsmouth, Dec. 3.

No. 1, MERCHANTS ROW.
European and American Goods.
BIGELOW & HAVEN
Have just received from the Marshal's late sale,
A variety of Seasonable Goods,
AMONG WHICH ARE
REAL superfine and common Broadcloths,
Do. do. Kerseymeres,
Pelisse Cloths, Hunters Cloths,
Kerseys, Stockinets, Swansdowns,
Toilinets, Flannels, Baizes,
Bombazeets, Shirtings,
4-4 and 6-4 cambric Muslins,
Twilled and plain black do.
Checked and striped Ginghams, Winies,
Calicoes, Indian Cottons, &c.
Plain and fancy Ribbons,
A variety of ladies white and colored Beaver Bonnets,
Worsted Hosiery, scarlet Comforters,
Milled Caps, Gloves, Mittens, &c. &c. &c.
ON HAND,
A complete assortment of Country Ginghams, Stripes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Knitting & sewing Cottons, Warp Yarn from No. 5 to 23,—together with many other articles too numerous to mention.
All of which will be sold at a small advance for cash.

WANTED,
5000 yds. tow and linen Cloth,—
Also milled and printed woollen do.
Dec. 3, 1814.

NEW GOODS.
WILLIAM JONES, Jun.
Offers for Sale the following articles, by wholesale and retail, many of which were purchased at the late Marshal's sale in this town.
A GREAT variety of Calicoes,
4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams,
Stout steam loom patent Shirtings,
Women's black and white worsted Hose,
Men's ribbed & plain worsted & lambs wool do.
Millrd Coatings, Scotch worsted Plaids,
Drab, brown, lead, black & blue Cassimeres,
Black & blue Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
Black Bombazetts, Sattinets, Blue Plains,
Black, blue, brown, green & light Pelisse Cloths,
6-4 & 7-4 light & dark imitation Shawls,
Long Lawns, Scotch Lawns,
Fine 4-4 Irish Linens,
Common hook & loop Muslins,
Silk, Twist, Tapes, Buttons,
Colored and white Bed Lace,
Carpet, quality and shoe Binding,
Cambric Wires and Buttons,
Ribbons, Chineals, Silk Cords & Buttons,
Bandannah and very fine plaid silk pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Crape, white and colored Flannels,
Russia Sheetings and Diapers,
Berlin Cord,
Black, blue, and mixt double and single milled Stockinets,
A great variety Winter Vestings,
4000 yds. factory Shirtings, Ginghams, &c.
Sewing Cotton, knitting and warp Yarn,
Sable and bear Muffs and Tippets, Plumes,
London beaver Bonnets, straw do.
Knives and Forks, cheap,
Gentlemen's bordered Handkerchiefs,
Cotton Cambric, cambric & jaconet Muslins,
Plain and trilled black do.
Black Mode, &c.
Cases assorted Needles, such as white-chapel, sharps, blunts, gloviers, saddlers, knitting and netting do. &c.
Ladies long and short white and colored kid Gloves. *Portsmouth, Dec. 6.*

WANTED,
For Piscataqua Bridge,
12 M. feet White Pine PLANK,
4 inches thick and 14 feet long, free from sap.
40 pieces of Pine TIMBER, 42 feet long, 13 by 7 inches, hawn strait.
160 pieces of ditto, 22 feet long, 13 by 7 inches, strait and free from sap,
40 pieces of ditto, 22 feet long, 14 by 13 inches, and must be the bot sticks, well hewn or sawn, and free from sap.
26 White Oak PLANK, 13 feet long, 3 inches thick and 8 inches wide.
The whole to be delivered at said Bridge,—a part on or before the month of May, and the residue in July next.
Any person wishing to contract for the whole or any part of the above will please to hand in their proposals to JOHN M'CLINTOCK, Esq. or to SAMUEL ELLIOT.
Portsmouth, Dec. 10, 1814.